THE HOLE IT THE

Refuge of Outlavia In the Motains of Wyoming.

Milere State Law May No Standing and National Authority is Held in Contempted inns to Hald the Pince. Honest Ranchmen Terrorized.

The so called "Hale In the Wall" coun-Directand express and looting it of serpatteral fortrees has figured very largely and from oult als and from the weather. in the criminal history of Wyoming for a guarter of a century. Around it has clatered seems of violence for two general Richs. No transfer the torografions and



HOLE IS THE LAST. stockmen mode amorh man efforts to and off the road agent band after had looted the treasure of of the Union Pacific and started to recent to their bair in the fastness of th "Hole In the Wall."

There is a price of \$5. 30 on the bend of each man who par ipated in the hold up. Every man is k wm. The leaded is "Laughing Sam" - avey, the most notorous boundit, cottlined and despera do in the west, who have surror of crimextending back into the culmy days of Broadwood's forme as a reason comp. Several times has his be its been wined out, but he appears to ' ar a charmed like. His companions at the two Role Jack Kennedy, a genal v, horse thief and man killer, with a ad record, and "Mexicut. Jo." a half bre , who has been

the Montana state line, we tof the Big. Horn assuntains, east of the Vellourstone park and north of the great wall of gran He from which it takes its name. This natural harries of stone runs east had west from the Pounder river range to the Little Big Horn mountains, and it is one tion is full. The southern entrancy to the Hole is through a narrow deale, which can be easily guarded by a decen expert different had su carry defind. From Montana it is entered by a somewhat similar trail. Over the rough wall of a one correcteding the place as a whole to have been con ride. The Indians and half breed extends from civilization have used this piece us a refuge when hotiy chased by officers of the law for two gen

The initial s of the territory know the hand of opers man beyond the mountain barrier to against them, and they help each other largely as a matter of self preservation. If one is threatened, all are in danger, and they rully to the support of one another on the slightest sign of trouble. The majerity of these onlines lend a very migratory existence and can move as quickly and as rapidly as Infact their very existence depends upon their descerity with the rifle and revide er. The law of the state has no consilled there, and the acchority of the nation is held in the utimes contempt.

Very primitive function insting is the rule, and the gun service all disputes. The men live in learn-only as a rule, because ther do not date to quarrie. Outlows from many states have gathered there year by year, it oil the calony been mun-bers perhaps 10 - as desperate a band of hunted non-as was ever gathered in any spot on the a rid. No officer has give been through to vertice into the place. Death would be certain and swift,

The neurost approach to a ruld by that direction was the effect of the stackmen clean out the yabiley parties from the Hate in 1802 when they completed 100 Texas. "After " to be bett that seriou and sheet e-say more they met. The "killers" were well around and mounted, but they had killed but eight or ten of the tough elimens of that earns when they were autrestuded by the Hole In the Wat element and their sympa-thiners, and if the covering from the adja-cent posts had not been sent to their rether none would have returned to tell the rooms story of the heror lighters they had met. them.

POWER IN SHIPYARDS.

Advantages From Electricity Overbelieve the Disadventages.

The shinyard, bewerer, presents some new problems not commutered in the ordinary manufacturing plant, for power is repaired not only in the shops where regalter machine work of all kinds is done BEADER WITH A CHARTED LIFL. but also for the large devices and traveelling crance in the yards, an extensive as stem of contamps, portable drifts and other tools for use on the fulls, temporary lighting of the bulb, pemps for dipdocks and for various other purposes. Appliques like these multimed must be ready for one at any and all times and in by is receiving a good deal of attention. different many of the yord. Fruther not at present because of the decoup more, shippards, with the exception of work of one of the cottan gangs which | those on the great American lakes, are purke their bonce there, dynamiting the located on sait water, and as nonz of these applianess must operate out of eral theusand deliars. As a matter or doors, the motors and the conductors fact, serve the Chicago Inter Ocean, this leading to them must be properly protect-

While this necessitates special acceptaanch applications are experimental, for no service in a sliggered can equal in severity that imposed on a street car motor, for example, which is operated by a man who does not see it wall who knows little or nothing of its construction or care. It in localdes, measurably exposed to its in- outroes would now be gived to get sides eating ander the car to all kinds of or \$400. The real estate exchanges in weather conditions under the most unthroughte chemistances. In spite of these difficulties there are more street ear support in one tests; than instars of any other sharle type is it. The distinguish erally massive construction, suple bearture, which protects the more delicate dust and water proof. Such a type lends Reelf readily to many of the out of door regularization of a shippard.

Before the general introduction of elecuse compressed air for operating rivetors | dreds of thousands of delians are now and drills and for other out of door work. cultivated as cornfields. This not only accessitates an expensive plant for compressing and storing the air, out personnent pipes must be laid when ever the power is required, and flexible work. The system is combersome and population, and, as I have already expressive, both in first root and in opera- said, the bend pride surpasses anytion, white not ever 10 to 15 per cent of thing that can be found elsewhere, the power generated by the engines driv- That is what keeps up the place. That ing the compressors is realized in ffect. is what the people are here for, and

With electricity the operating cost is really reduced, while an efficiency of from 60 to 70 per cent is realized in the

For July. FIRST CAMP MEETING.

ti Was Held at Husselfville, Ky., 8 Century Agos

tracted unlearlied interest." within the which gives to New York. But tracted unlearlied interest," within Cliffic people are so suffice that the people are so particle that the proposite religious feeding, it at least excited currently, and then it was learned that the Metics furthers were to hold a meeting at Busselfeille, Ky. a newly settled town in Leasn country, near the Moddy river, persons from all narts of the adjoining country, propositive of the adjoining country, propositive of the adjoining country, irrespective of at the rival town of Hindmann. That their religious beliefs or church alles would take trade from Wichits and glance, prepared to ettend. It soon by therefore could not be telerated. The sight.

There are a large now er of kindred characters in the area meen as the "Hole In the Wall." The few hourst eharmeters in the area moven as the "Hole In the Wall." The few housest ranchined by that section and few to those rough the give presented and few to those rough characters or offer the loss of their hords and their lives. The place is full of desperate fugitives to a many state. Most of the normalized with a proper of the normalized with a proper of the normalized with the new times of the normalized with the new times of the normalized with histories of the normalized with the new times of the normalized with the normalized with the new times of the normalized with the normalized with the new times of the normalized with the normal transmitter with the normalized with the normalized with the no The "Rale In the West" lies worth of Why, therefore, attempt to house the Several millions at their own value people? Prepare a campler ground and than. The backers did not care for let the mastler be a 'camp' meeting. This, that sort of bouns and declined. That then, one the origin of camp meeting, this, and the decided of course and decided. That the lands of the Maddy river, near Runselliville, Ky., in the month of August, 1702, 1001 years ago. Not that collisions were high had never before boon held in the special feature of the near to learn \$150,000 upon never before as the near to learn \$150,000 upon never before as the near to learn \$150,000 upon never before as the near to learn \$150,000 upon never before as the near to learn \$150,000 upon never before as the near to learn \$150,000 upon never before and decided. That the next were and decided and the second and decided and the next second and decided and the next second and decided. That the second and decided and the next second and decided and the next second and the next ters made the carry meeting a distinctive lots. The puckers got the manage, institution and characterised this parties. Ruschinson host a pucking forms and

THE TRAMP SHUT OUT.

How a Disgra. ful Custom in New York City Was Erndicated.

The feare is the key to good citizen-ship, says Jacob A. Riis in the July Athartic. Unhappily for the great cities, there exists is them all a chass that has lost the key or thrown it away. For this class New York had until three years pur never made any provision. The polies station ladging rooms, of which I have spoken, were not to be dignified by the term. These sile dens, in which the fameless of our great city were berded without pretence of bod, of bath, of food. on rude pluntes, were the must partitional puredy on municipal charity, I verily be lieve, which my civilized community had ever deviced. To escape physical and moral contagion in these crowds seemed humanly impossible. If the innocently homeless had they made a trump by the shortest cut. To the old tramp they were indeed ideal provision, for they smalled him to spend every cent he could beg or season surpasses all records.

steal for deinh, With the stale beer dive, the free lunch counter, and the police ledging coom at hand, his a p of happiness was full. There enter an exil day, when the state beer dive shut its doors and the free back disappeared for a session. The beer a campaign a generation old, during which no one had ever been found to say

EXAMPLE TO FOLLOW

STORY OF A TOWN THAT NEVER LOST ITS NEHVE.

Although Wichlin, Kan., Experienced Dice Disuster, Let 14 Dobs Lp. Security - inhabitanta Never Last Paith in the Town's Poince.

As an example of what local prids and a firm belief in a great for we evado for a town Wichita, Kan., is a shieling example. The citizens are ever on the abert and always booking or on the alert and always looking or, it may be that the is harder yet.

And he will study a time be won't forget in Streetend. vance the prosperity of their belaved

Wichita is a typical "boom" town. Twelve years ago it had a population of 40,000; Today It has perhaps 25,000, which is a considerable recovery from low tide in 1805, when it had less timb 19,000, necording to estimates based upon the number of names in the direntory. In 1886-88, before the bound broke. Wichita real estate was selling for \$2,500 a front foot for which the outness would now be glad to get \$300 New York in good times will reach about \$52,000,000 a year. In Chicago In 1802, just before the World's tale, the transfers as shown by the recorder's books were about \$30,000,000, but at Wichita during the five months precedling the collapse in 1838 more than \$35,000,000 in town lots changed. hands.

When the boom learnt, it is said that 2,000 houses were torn down and the material med for Brewood. Town lots: that once were sewered and sidewalktricity in shippards it was customery to ed and piped for gas and sold for hun-

But everybody in Wieldin still be lieves that it will get be a great citythe metropolis of the plains. That is the confident expectation of the entire every man, woman and child is work ing for Wichita with a zeal and con- Perchans the saint, freed from fashen chains fidence that is ununding. They are, however, extremely segsitive on this plant for a given amount of work and subject, and there is an impression therefore a lower first east of installation. that all the rest of manhibid are 8. Done Greene in Casaler's Magnaine watching Wichita with joulous eyes Pershauer the disculsalied spirit may and throwing obstacles in the way of Complete among the weeks of care and her progress when they ought to be

hylping her aloug. 'Wichita is jenious of Topeka and Kansas City and Minnerpolis and Chi-"The effect of the Melice brothers" engo and London and New York, and preaching, especially of Julia Melice, at her people believe that the capital and a Presbyterian quarterly meeting on the the energy that are now being expendisum is a likely river, in Kentucky, was so ed in the development of South Africa startling and seemed as clerify to indicate the Situation radiway properly the cate that it was the result of divine ought to have been invested here, agency or some involved on the present of the present of the present of the present applits in all directions occurrence spread applits in all directions throughout that text of the state and at-

comping out and the nature of the corre-eral million dollars' worth of town lar gathering on Muddy river as the first Wighlar found one. The Englishmen of its blad." have collected their interest regularly us far, and everybudy hours they will be equally fortunate in the future.

Five trunk lines of railway furnish transportation facilities for this town. but they are not half enough, and Wichita will never be satisfied until this future great dly has more mil-

roads than Chicago. Wichita is picking up rapidly. The city has settled down to a business basis and is more prosperous and rich than it ever was. There hasn't been an empty house in town for a year, and \$300,000 worth of residences and store buildings are now under conetrustion There is no finer town in Kname, nor in the entire west for that matter, and both the residence and business wer lone of the city are begausing to trike on a polished and per manent air. The commorcial transactions had your were larger than ever before, and the includes thus fur this

The Power of Advertising. "Property applied," observed the old advortising man, "advertising is a focus which has no peer in strength over the public mind. It is the greatest pump, which drained the keys dry and robbed the stale beer collector of his suggests what we shall eat, wherewith ware, drove the diver out of business; the Raine's law forbade the free lunch. Just this time Theodore Rosawell shall be shall pay for it. It ereates a wish for at this time Theodore Romerelt shut the things which the public never knew or pelice ledging reson, and the tramp was literally left out in the cold, carriag reform and its fruits. It was the climas of white previous to the slays of modern a word in the defense of the ledging rooms, yet nothing had availed to close for its presence."—Profitable Adver, A painter in the interior is the light.

GEMS IN VERSE.

In Many Lands. The bonny babo, tossed blitbely to still fro. Hests on a marsin's aprice white as snow In Laplaced.

Full well he fares on epicare is his Upon a dist that would trighten use In Papierst. Agen he is an urnion and some learn.

If he is allo and his bucks will flout, There is a ruler, and he Il beve a bout in implant.

But, little the longest home, the largered day Will and at last, and Tons will more away is Naplant -- Landon Punch.

The Stay at Home. There's dress an head to buy f'r Jane, A pair o' pants f'r John, A whole omin f'r Buster Bill, Jie' invalue on mover knows. That all on corris sto has to wear Is all made over circles.

There's perfect to try I'r thought school It makes a joyn man vick. To hear 'en holley "jougnly An "modeled 'rithmette,"
But, thank the Lord, the stay at home,
Is mighty change a please;
It's the fam'ty aluminas
An reads it on her bases.

An writin books an drown books, May be ver seem to think. How much it coats to buy sich truck. An practic, pens an ink. But little Nan, the stay at home, the knows her doddy's perc; Jis' given chargen) pen an writes Her lessons on the floor.

There's boots to buy f'r Buster Bill, An boots to buy f'r John, An shoes f'r Jano an ma na I, An shore it rains an min m.

Till all my immey's gene.

So Nan, the last, the stay at home,
is let us the writegat;
Jie wears her hemomele meccasins
An crows an orawis about.

Pears like that all I take an scrape Won't hardly satisfy
The pressin needs o' bill an John
An Jone an ma an I₁
But hady Non, the stop at home,
Is full a sweet content;
Jis' enddles up to daddy's arms An movey whate a cent-

-Chatury. Who Knows? May dolf its represents and escape the temb; Perchange may wander while all time remains. Wearily waiting to the day of doors. Released by death from all its curtilly throcs— Who amove?

To learn how condens was its former way,
I how both seem the greatest things of life,
Row very party were its many woss—
Who knows?

Perchance the spirit, when the life is o'er,
May sink in anothy so long and deep,
Of each and issteed or ball to know no more,
This has been trump shall rouse it from its

Who Itnoves Y Ah, if the spirit may at times return And gove around with immaterial eyes. Or sightless, accordes, nothing new may learn Until the day for judgment shall arrec, 4 Rec 2 not to bearn, in trial your trust repease-tic knows]

-Thomas Dann English in Independent. Think Twice.

Before you push a brother down, Think twice. Before another's sine you won.
Think peles.
For who are you in judgment hall

Beware the stincing gibs and quip. Think twice.
Lest you yourself should feel the whip.
Think twice.
Withhold the geory's able ancer,
The turnet that draws the litter tear.
For fortune's favoring gale may veer.
Think to be. Think Indo

Is charity a quick-mod art?
Think twice.
And does it thrill both band and heart?

When the qualis tailed in the Wheat, tions to each other and to severity of There are sever days as joyous as the child experience to stand in the following head days at home,

There was cudenes in the heating of the read braci's tiny finil-among the clover blossoms or the grape

Out among the clover blessoms or the grape vine's fragrant glesses. Bee brins setteded like a byson that lingered in the blessoms. And we had our children fancies, sow our emetics rise complete.

When the deress began their energy and the qualic cutled in the wheat.

ing roots our ear in a service whose to die sememore to the decreas

And we half with the hast ended with the

I think hences will not adult forever many Without a income but upon the done.

And some board wandered should come
Hearthenhold a similar to the at house.

So that the Petras will at less that the hearthen will at less than the first and the first should have.

I think how will be some horse through that
model.

SILVER DEMONE TZATION,

Enemies of Pres Columns Confounded by Their Own infamy.

At the time that silver was demc aetized there was no sneering talk, of "chesp," "debased" silver. The gold dollar was then the cheaper one. being worth 5 cents less than the silver dollar indeed the only excuse that any one offers for the act is that silver was too valuable to be exped. Mr. Sheruran gives that as a Yeason, soying that the silver dollar was then Worth about B per cent more than the gold dollar. Mr. Carlisle says (since his conversion, of course) that the act was simply a recognition of a condition that had long existed Both, however, omit all men tion of the highly significant fact that at the time of demonstration the coinage of silver was increasing very rap-

In 1868 the coinage of silver dollars was 182,700; in 1869, 424,800; in 1870. 445,462; in 1871, 1,117,186; in 1872, 1,118,600, and for the first 43 days of 1878, 298,000, which rate if continued would have made a columne for the year of considerably over 2,000,000 There was absolutely no remon for the demonetization of silver in the United States. The small colunge of previous years was well known to be owing to the difference between our ratio and that of France Even if silver were not being coined at all the law did no harm. It cansed no complications, and nobody was complaining of it. Instead of destroying one of the metals entirely as money, the ratio should have been changed to conform to that of France. and the right of the people to the full use of both metals as money should have been preserved.

This matter is referred to not because the particular circumstances of silver demonstration are themselves so inportant, but because of the character of the objections made to its restora tion. It is boldly assumed that silver was demonstized because it was "superabundant and cheap," when, in fact, it was then the dearer metal. The demonstization has made it cheapthat is compared with gold. In relation to other things silver is not cheap. as will be shown further on. Nor was It superabandant, for in the year 1872 the production of gold was \$34,000,000 greater than that of silver The gold standardists have created the conditions adverse to silver, and now they have the hardibood to arge those conditions as a reason why it should not be restored. Figuratively they have knocked silver down, and now kick it for falling However, silver was demonstrated, whether openly or surreptificusly, horeestly or dishonestly, its consequences were full of injustics to the American people and injury to the country.

CAUSED BY GO D.

us while life's current steadily The General Business I pression Throughout the Wo 1.

In 1886 the United State commissloner of labor, in his ann I report, stated that basiness depress a existed to an extraordinary extent a over the the cut, so that the distance from cencivilized world, naming Eng. ud as the ter to centersvill be the same as the greatest sufferer and placing the Unit- width of the planter or distance beed States second on the list. In 1896 David A. Walls, a gold st adardist, published his relebrated we a sutified 'Recent Economic Changes The basis way that no two teeth follow each other. of the cutire work was to unusual and long continued business 'epression harrow. Two horses attached as to the existing throughout Europe of America He legins his book striking words

The existence of a most a crious and in many respects unpreces and disturbance and depression of t ada, commerce and industry, which, ast mani- the pulverizer will be the guide for the ferting itself in a merked become in 1879, has prevailed with fluctuations of intensity up to the present t as (1889). is an economic and social prenomenon that has been everywhere recognized Commenting upon the phonema of the industrial depression an equent to the early months of 1382. he director of the United States bureau of labor. in his report for 1886, considers the pations involved in respect to their relaorder Great Britain, the United States,

And so species of full of glory as the places of Germany, France, Belgium.

Say within make scayable oredard, school their lace the spinors gran,
And the chadle was an easis in the desert of the spinors. And the green fields agreed about us and the idea fields agreed about us and the idea fields agreed about us and the idea fields agreed about us and the cumstances, and while teculiarly farmations agreed localities have flourished—that our moust here green retreat there can be no reasonable doubt that from the year 1873 down to 1899 general business conditions were unfavoreral business conditions were unfavor-Why, to tarry by some streamlet was a giory able, and that both in Europe and America the producing and debtor classes were almost acriously injured by classes were almost seriously injured by There was peace within the singing of the continuous and heavy fall of prices, form bands in the vale. in their debt paying powers. The war and gold discoveries have offered but temperary relief.

The Party of Danger.

Our judgment is that the Republican party was never in greater danger than it is now Rejoicing in what is claimed Would that we could call back even one short to be a "great victory and having day of all these days.

For a stroll about the measures and the old femiliar voys.

And, while decoring in the beauty where the wild rese cheers the dawns

With the fragrenite or the free consers swring log on a solid lowes.

Because of the nonesteed, as her sing acted by the next or gress to any way rein to legislate as they please That relating to finances will be dictated by the "money power goes without saying It is almost a certainty that some one of the various arrency reform bills When the sloves began their costing and the growth action in the cost.

When I little in the cost.

Will I little in Madrille Children's Visitor. detail-will be en cted into law- This will not only consuit the Republican party thoroughly to the gold standard which it has so often condemned, but it will do more. It will include the retirement of all national paper currency and surrender the entire control of our paper money to the banks, leaving all business at their mercy. This is a the great forum of the people.



QUICK CORN PLANTING.

A Polyerizer For Corn Rows and a Convenient Corn Marker.

It is the custom of many farmers to. plow for corn and follow with the harrow, roller or plank drag until the . ground is level and fine before the corn is put in with a two horse planter. But if heavy rains come and pack the soil before planting it must be reworked, perhaps several times. Commenting



PULVERIERR POR CORN BOWS

upon the time thus lost in doing extra work and waiting for the ground to dry off between the plow and the planter, a writer in the Ohio Farmer has said: If instead of harrowing, rolling or dragging all this land before planting, each farmer used an implement that would pulverize thoroughly the row in which the corn is to be planted, leaving the middlers to be rolled, harrowed dragged, after planting, as the conditions of weather and soil might indicate, there would be saved an immense amount of labor and worry.

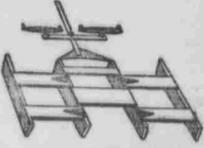
We made a simple implement that has saved labor and time and given us the satisfaction of planting as soon as the ground is warm enough. As soon as the field is plowed, we harrow if necessary and then start this pulverizer ahead of the planter. It pulverizes the tracks for the planter perfectly, leaving the middle as the harrow left it, ready to be rolled or dragged after the corn

is planted. To make the pulverizer we need two planks 6 feet long, 2 by 12 inches, and two boards 4 feet long, 2 by 6 inches. They are bolted together, as shown in tween the rows of corn. We remove teeth from a harrow and insert seven to nine in the 2 by 19 sides in such a

The bitch is a chain from a scotch harrow or plank drag will do the work h these with the driver riding on the pulverizer if the ground is rough enough to require so much weight. The marker can be taken from the planter and used on the pulverizer, as the track made by

To lighten the work of turning at ends we have used the truck of a riding cultivator, and by the chain attachment to truck and pulverizer we raise with a foot lever the pulverizer clear of the ground for convenience in turning and getting the spacing of rows accurately and easily. The truck and chain attachment and lifting lever we do not attempt to show in the cut.

Another device illustrated in the journal mentioned is a corn marker, of



A COURS MARKER.

which a correspondent says: I think it goes shead of any of the things of the kind I have ever used, and they have been many.

It is a four row marker, but has hinges on it so it will mark on rolling or nneven ground as well as on level ground. The wings can be turtled so as to go through a narrow gate or around obstructions in a field. I used four 6 inch T binges and a common buggy tongue. My runners are 3% feet long, 6 inches wide and 2 inches thick. Have a wide board on the center, so as to ride, if you mark by stakes.

A Surprise in Potato Pertitizing

This surprise awaited the investigated at the Geneva (N. Y.) station in potato tests with different amount of potash in otherwise equivalent fertilizer mix-"Notwithstanding the large Pares: quantity of petash taken from the scilby potato tubers, 60 pounds in 200 bushels the crops on the four farms in these tests seemed to find a sufficient supply of this element in the naturals soil, for the plats receiving only nitragen and phosphoric acid averaged slightly more than those receiving one-third or two-thirds the full amount of potash scheme that can never be defended in her than that receiving the entire 100 pounds.